### **EXHIBIT 310-1**

# ARIZONA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AHCCCS RULE EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR NON-FES MEMBERS

### **EXHIBIT 310-1**

## ARIZONA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 9. HEALTH SERVICES CHAPTER 22. ARIZONA HEALTH CARE COST CONTAINMENT SYSTEM (AHCCCS) ADMINISTRATION

#### ARTICLE 2. SCOPE OF SERVICES

R9-22-210. Emergency Medical Services for Non-Federal Emergency Services (FES) Members R9-22-210.01. Emergency Behavioral Health Services for Non-FES Members

### R9-22-210. Emergency Medical Services for Non-FES Members

- **A.** General provisions.
  - 1. Applicability. This Section applies to emergency medical services for non-FES members. Provisions regarding emergency behavioral health services for non-FES members are in R9-22-210.01. Provisions regarding emergency medical and behavioral health services for FES members are in R9-22-217.
  - 2. Definitions.
    - a. For the purposes of this Section, contractor has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 36-2901. Contractor does not include ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, or Children's Rehabilitative Services.
    - b. For the purposes of this Section and R9-22-210.01, fiscal agent means a person who bills and accepts payment for a hospital or emergency room provider.
  - 3. Verification. A provider of emergency medical services shall verify a person's eligibility status with AHCCCS, and if eligible, determine whether the person is enrolled with AHCCCS as non-FES FFS or is enrolled with a contractor.
  - 4. Prior authorization.
    - a. Emergency medical services. Prior authorization is not required for emergency medical services for non-FES members.
    - b. Non-emergency medical services. If a non-FES member's medical condition does not require emergency medical services, the provider shall obtain prior authorization as required by the terms of the provider agreement under R9-22-714(A) or the provider's subcontract with the contractor, whichever is applicable.
  - 5. Prohibition against denial of payment. The Administration and a contractor shall not limit or deny payment for emergency medical services for the following reasons:
    - a. On the basis of lists of diagnoses or symptoms,
    - b. Prior authorization was not obtained, or
    - c. The provider does not have a subcontract.
  - 6. Grounds for denial. The Administration and a contractor may deny payment for emergency medical services for reasons including but not limited to:
    - a. The claim was not a clean claim;
    - b. The claim was not submitted timely; and
    - c. The provider failed to provide timely notification under subsection (B)(4) to the contractor or the Administration, as appropriate, and the contractor does not have actual notice from any other source that the member has presented for services.
- **B.** Additional requirements for emergency medical services for non-FES members enrolled with a contractor.
  - 1. Responsible entity. A contractor is responsible for the provision of all emergency medical services to non-FES members enrolled with the contractor.

- 2. Prohibition against denial of payment. A contractor shall not limit or deny payment for emergency medical services when an employee of the contractor instructs the member to obtain emergency medical services.
- 3. Notification. A contractor shall not deny payment to a hospital, emergency room provider, or fiscal agent for an emergency medical service rendered to a non-FES member based on the failure of the hospital, emergency room provider, or fiscal agent to notify the member's contractor within 10 days from the day that the member presented for the emergency medical service.
- 4. Contractor notification. A hospital, emergency room provider, or fiscal agent shall notify the contractor no later than the 11th day after presentation of the non-FES member for emergency inpatient medical services. A contractor may deny payment for a hospital's, emergency room provider's, or fiscal agent's failure to provide timely notice.
- **C.** Post-stabilization services for non-FES members enrolled with a contractor.
  - 1. After the emergency medical condition of a member enrolled with a contractor is stabilized, a provider shall request prior authorization from the contractor for post-stabilization services.
  - 2. The contractor is financially responsible for medical post-stabilization services obtained within or outside the network that have been prior authorized by the contractor;
  - 3. The contractor is financially responsible for medical post-stabilization services obtained within or outside the network that are not prior authorized by the contractor, but are administered to maintain the member's stabilized condition within one hour of a request to the contractor for prior authorization of further post-stabilization services;
  - 4. The contractor is financially responsible for medical post-stabilization services obtained within or outside the network that are not prior authorized by the contractor, but are administered to maintain, improve, or resolve the member's stabilized condition if:
    - a. The contractor does not respond to a request for prior authorization within one hour;
    - b. The contractor authorized to give the prior authorization cannot be contacted; or
    - c. The contractor representative and the treating physician cannot reach an agreement concerning the member's care and the contractor physician is not available for consultation. In this situation, the contractor shall give the treating physician the opportunity to consult with a contractor physician. The treating physician may continue with care of the member until the contractor physician is reached or:
      - i. A contractor physician with privileges at the treating hospital assumes responsibility for the member's care;
      - ii. A contractor physician assumes responsibility for the member's care through transfer;
      - iii. The contractor's representative and the treating physician reach agreement concerning the member's care; or
      - iv. The member is discharged.
  - 5. Transfer or discharge. The attending physician or practitioner actually treating the member for the emergency medical condition shall determine when the member is sufficiently stabilized for transfer or discharge and that decision shall be binding on the contractor.
- **D.** Additional requirements for FFS members.
  - 1. Responsible entity. The Administration is responsible for the provision of all emergency medical services to non-FES FFS members.
  - 2. Grounds for denial. The Administration may deny payment for emergency medical services if a provider fails to provide timely notice to the Administration.
  - 3. Notification. A provider shall notify the Administration no later than 72 hours after a FFS member receiving emergency medical services presents to a hospital for inpatient services. The Administration may deny payment for failure to provide timely notice.

### R9-22-210.01. Emergency Behavioral Health Services for Non-FES Members

- **A.** General provisions.
  - 1. Applicability. This Section applies to emergency behavioral health services for non-FES members. Provisions regarding emergency medical services for non-FES members are in R9-22-210. Provisions regarding emergency medical and behavioral health services for FES members are in R9-22-217.
  - 2. Definition. For the purposes of this Section, contractor has the same meaning as in A.R.S. § 36-2901. Contractor does not include ADHS/DBHS, a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, or Children's Rehabilitative Services.
  - 3. Responsible entity for inpatient emergency behavioral health services.
    - a. Members enrolled with a contractor.
      - i. ADHS/DBHS. ADHS/DBHS or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS is responsible for providing all inpatient emergency behavioral health services to non-FES members with psychiatric or substance abuse diagnoses who are enrolled with the contractor, from one of the following time periods, whichever comes first:
        - (1) The date on which the member becomes a behavioral health recipient; or
        - (2) The seventy-third hour after admission for inpatient emergency behavioral health services.
      - ii. Contractors. Contractors are responsible for providing inpatient emergency behavioral health services to non-FES members with psychiatric or substance abuse diagnoses who are enrolled with a contractor and are not behavioral health recipients, for the first seventy-two hours after admission.
    - b. FFS members. ADHS/DBHS or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS is responsible for providing all inpatient emergency behavioral health services for non-FES FFS members with psychiatric or substance abuse diagnoses.
  - 4. Responsible entity for non-inpatient emergency behavioral health services for non-FES members. ADHS/DBHS or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS is responsible for providing all non-inpatient emergency behavioral health services for non-FES members.
  - 5. Verification. A provider of emergency behavioral health services shall verify a person's eligibility status with AHCCCS, and if eligible, determine whether the person is a member enrolled with AHCCCS as non-FES FFS or is enrolled with a contractor, and determine whether the member is a behavioral health recipient as defined in R9-22-102.
  - 6. Prior authorization.
    - a. Emergency behavioral health services. Emergency behavioral health services do not require prior authorization.
    - b. Non-emergency behavioral health services. When a non-FES member's behavioral health condition is determined by the provider not to require emergency behavioral health services, the provider shall follow the prior authorization requirements of a contractor and ADHS/DBHS or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS.
  - 7. Prohibition against denial of payment. A contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS shall not limit or deny payment to an emergency behavioral health provider for emergency behavioral health services to a non-FES member for the following reasons:
    - a. On the basis of lists of diagnoses or symptoms;
    - b. Prior authorization was not obtained;
    - c. The provider does not have a contract;
    - d. An employee of the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS instructs the member to obtain emergency behavioral health services; or
    - e. The failure of a hospital, emergency room provider, or fiscal agent to notify the member's contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS within 10 days from the day the member presented for the emergency service.

- 8. Grounds for denial. A contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS may deny payment for emergency behavioral health services for reasons including but not limited to the following:
  - a. The claim was not a clean claim,
  - b. The claim was not submitted timely, or
  - c. The provider failed to provide timely notification to the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS.
- 9. Notification. A hospital, emergency room provider, or fiscal agent shall notify a contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, whichever is appropriate, no later than the 11th day from presentation of the non-FES member for emergency inpatient behavioral health services.
- 10. Behavioral health evaluation. An emergency behavioral health evaluation is covered as an emergency behavioral health service for a non-FES member under this Section if:
  - a. Required to evaluate or stabilize an acute episode of mental disorder or substance abuse; and
  - b. Provided by a qualified provider who is:
    - i. A behavioral health medical practitioner as defined in R9-22-112, including a licensed psychologist, a licensed clinical social worker, a licensed professional counselor, a licensed marriage and family therapist; or
    - ii. An ADHS/DBHS-contracted provider.
- 11. Transfer or discharge. The attending physician or the provider actually treating the non-FES member for the emergency behavioral health condition shall determine when the member is sufficiently stabilized for transfer or discharge and that decision shall be binding on the contractor and ADHS/DBHS or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS.
- **B**. Post-stabilization requirements for non-FES members.
  - 1. A contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, as appropriate, is financially responsible for behavioral health post-stabilization services obtained within or outside the network that have been prior authorized by the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS.
  - 2. The contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, as appropriate, is financially responsible for behavioral health post-stabilization services obtained within or outside the network that are not prior authorized by the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, but are administered to maintain the member's stabilized condition within one hour of a request to the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor for prior authorization of further post-stabilization services;
  - 3. The contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, as appropriate, is financially responsible for behavioral health post-stabilization services obtained within or outside the network that are not prior authorized by the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, but are administered to maintain, improve, or resolve the member's stabilized condition if:
    - a. The contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS, does not respond to a request for prior authorization within one hour;
    - b. The contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or a subcontractor of ADHS/DBHS authorized to give the prior authorization cannot be contacted; or
    - c. The representative of the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or the subcontractor and the treating physician cannot reach an agreement concerning the member's care and the contractor's, ADHS/DBHS' or the subcontractor's physician, is not available for consultation. The treating physician may continue with care of the member until ADHS/DBHS', the contractor's, or the subcontractor's physician is reached, or:
      - i. A contractor physician with privileges at the treating hospital assumes responsibility for the member's care;
      - ii. ADHS/DBHS', a contractor's, or a subcontractor's physician assumes responsibility for the member's care through transfer;

- iii. A representative of the contractor, ADHS/DBHS, or the subcontractor and the treating physician reach agreement concerning the member's care; or iv. The member is discharged.